

was patched up, and covered with a new sheathing; and Capt. C. sailed in her from hence on the 15th of September, entertaining hopes that she might convey him and his crew to Europe, though the Dutch carpenters were of a different opinion. This service, however, luckily she performed; conveying them to the Cape of Good Hope on the 28th of November, and bringing them, with the advantages of fine weather, and a constant fair wind throughout their whole passage, to Spithead, on the 20th of March following.

[To be concluded in our next.]

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ART. VI. *A Letter from Mr. Dalrymple to Dr. Hawkesworth, occasioned by some groundless and illiberal Imputations in his Account of the late Voyages to the South.* 4to. 1s. Nourse. 1773.

OF the many critics who have addressed the Editor of the South Sea Voyages, on the subject of that publication, the Author of the present performance seems to be the most out of humour with that Gentleman, and to have taken the greatest pains in pointing out the blemishes which he has observed in his compilation. He appears to have been incited to this undertaking, on the finding himself 'mentioned by name,' in the 3d volume of that work (p. 478, &c. 1st edit. and page 73, 2d edit.) and being there, as he alledges, charged, 'by implication, as having misrepresented the Spanish and Dutch voyages,' to support his own 'ill-grounded conjectures,' in favour of the existence of a Southern continent: a point which Mr. Dalrymple has strongly laboured to support in his former publications, and which he seems very unwilling even yet to abandon.

He does not however confine himself, in the present address, to the mere detection of the Editor's errors, and to the defence of his own speculative opinions on the subject of the supposed Southern continent. The ill-humour which breathes throughout a considerable part of this letter, appears to have been principally excited by more important and interesting considerations. At his very outset he gives us some dark hints of 'an influence which prevented him from going in the *Endeavour*,' and which, he doubts not, 'has since prevented Mr. Banks from going in the *Resolution*;' he complains of the injury done him, 'in depriving him of the command of the ship he had chosen for the voyage, on pretence that he had not been bred up in the royal navy;' and at the close of his letter, he speaks of 'the secondary influence of narrow-minded men,' by which he was prevented from completing the discovery of, and establishing an amicable intercourse with, a Southern continent.—In these charges however, we must observe, with Mr. Dalrymple's leave, it does not appear to us that the Editor of the Voyages could be in any degree interested.

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The greater part of this pamphlet is taken up in exhibiting various proofs, or presumptions, extracted from the Author's former publications, or deduced from certain circumstances related in Dr. Hawkeſworth's compilation; from all which Mr. D. ſtill infers 'that a Southern continent does exiſt.'—notwithſtanding the many poſitions for the poſſible ſcite of the ſaid ſuppoſed continent, that have been ſwept away by the tracks of our late circumnavigators, and particularly of the laſt of them. For theſe we muſt refer the Reader to the pamphlet itſelf; as well as, for a ſhort remark on ſome incongruities obſervable in the plates; and for the inſtances which the Author produces of Dr. H.'s ſuppoſed negligence and inaccuracy in ſome particulars, where the narratives of the reſpective voyages, and the charts that accompany them, eſſentially differ from each other.

Mr. Dalrymple afterwards, juſtly enough as to the matter, though but reprehendiſibly as to the manner, animadvertſ on the Dr.'s very extraordinary aſſertion, in the dedication to his Ma-jeſty, that, "in little more than ſeven years, diſcoveries have been made far greater than thoſe of all the navigators in the world collectively, from the expedition of Columbus to the preſent time."—Such, however, is the language in which Kings have been accuſtomed to be addreſſed, from time immemorial.—Mr. Dalrymple, nevertheleſs, very indecently ſuppoſes that the Dr. 'has read, in the Child's Guide to Geography, that America was diſcovered by Columbus, and the Eaſt Indies by Vaſco de Gama,' and that he imagined that this meant, 'not the *firſt* diſcovery, but the *whole* diſcovery;' and he is at the pains to read him a lecture on the occaſion, in which he recites the various and important diſcoveries made both in the Eaſtern and Weſtern parts of the globe, not only after "the expedition," but after the death of that great man. He tells the Dr. likewiſe that 'ſome of the important diſcoveries, which blazon his Ma-jeſty's reign, were known before; particularly ſpecifying 'The ſtraight between *New Guinea* and *New Holland*, paſſed by the Endeavour; the *Charlotte Iſlands*; and the channel through *New Britain*, called *St. George's Channel*, by Capt. Carteret.'

The Hiſtoriographer of the South Sea expeditions has thought this attack ſo far worthy of his notice, as to annex to the ſecond edition of the Voyages, now publiſhing in Weekly Numbers, an additional preface, ſolely appropriated to his defence againſt Mr. Dalrymple's criticiſms and imputations. With regard to the paſſages above referred to, in which Mr. D. complains of having been attacked by implication, &c. the Doctor ſatisfactorily exculpates himſelf; and further declares, that the opinions delivered in the paſſages complained of, relating to the exiſtence of a Southern continent, and for which he is made anſwerable by Mr. D. were not ſoiſted in by him; but are the ſentiments,

sentiments, and even the very words, of Capt. Cooke, and were transcribed by him from that officer's journal. For the few disagreements remarked by Mr. D. between the charts and the narrative, he likewise declares himself not responsible; the charts having been laid down by the several commanders, without his participation; nor did he see several of them till the book was printed off. With regard to the other objects of Mr. Dalrymple's criticism above alluded to, he observes a very judicious silence.

Throughout his answer the Editor treats his angry Correspondent, in general, in a vein of careless pleasantry, and with an air of the most perfect good humour; not more difficult perhaps to be accounted for, than the ill-humour of his disappointed Correspondent. On the whole, though we do not subscribe to the justice of Mr. Dalrymple's opinions and criticisms in every particular, we cannot decently avoid expressing our acknowledgments to him, for having, in this instance, taken off our hands a considerable portion of the most disagreeable and invidious part of the task of a Reviewer; so that, through his means, we are left at leisure to dwell on the more agreeable and interesting parts of the performance which he has thus spontaneously and minutely criticised.

At the time that the preceding article was drawn up, the loss which the literary world has sustained, by the death of Dr. Hawkeſworth, was not known to the Writer of it.

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ART. VII *The History of the late War in North America, and the Islands of the West Indies, including the Campaigns of 1763 and 1764, against his Majesty's Indian Enemies.* By Thomas Mante, Assistant Engineer during the Siege of the Havanna, and Major of a Brigade in the Campaign of 1764. 4to. 1 l. 11 s. 6 d. Boards. Cadell. 1773.

THE security of our American colonies having been the principal object of the last war, a full and well connected narrative of the military operations on that part of the globe, will, in all probability, prove very acceptable to the English Reader: and an history of this nature certainly promises better from the pen of a gentleman who was actually engaged in the service, than from that of a meer collector, undertaking such a work in the mother country, without the local knowledge necessary to correct any misinformation, or to rectify any mistake.

The events of this just and prosperous war, are so recent, that very little new information is to be expected, with regard to the main circumstances. The manner, and the fidelity with which the events are related, will, therefore, be the principal

REV. Nov. 1773.

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